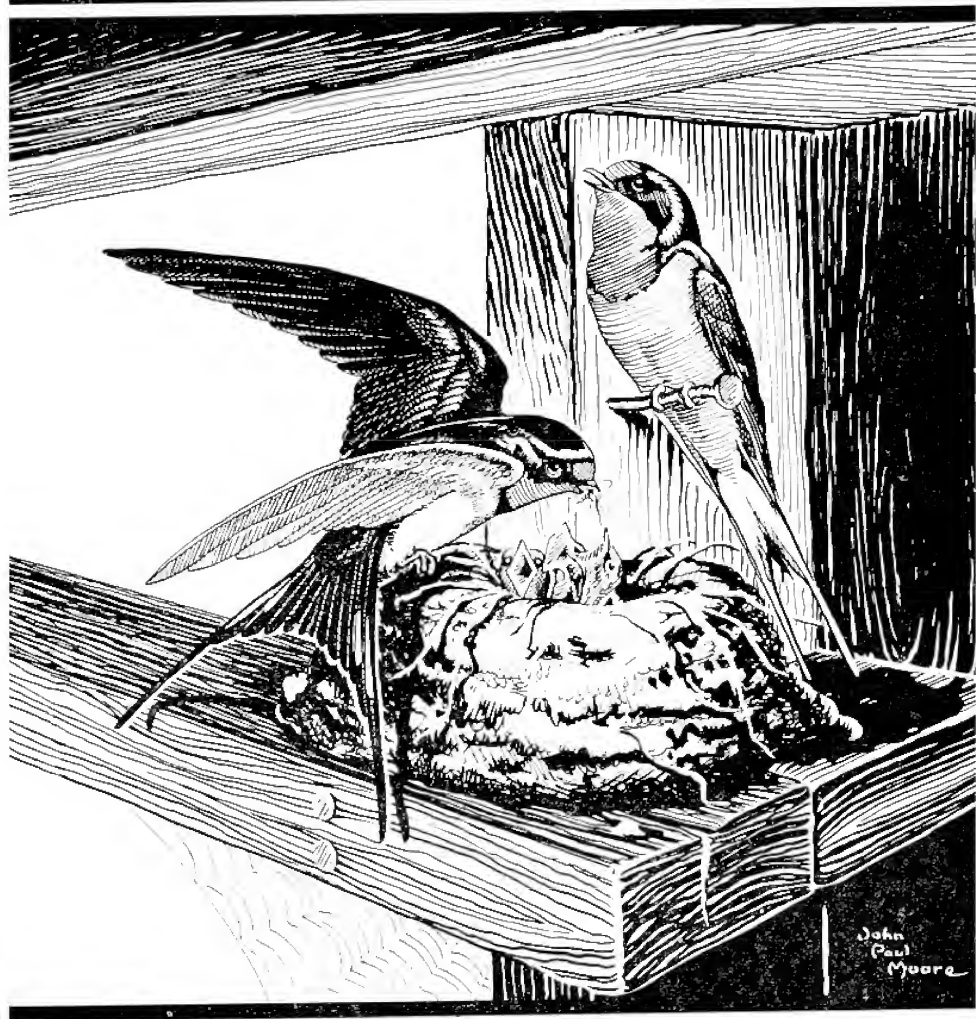


# IOWA Bird Life



Vol. XXXIV No. 3

Sept. 1964

Published by the

IOWA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION

## HABITAT UTILIZATION OF TWO SPECIES OF BUTEOS WINTERING IN CENTRAL IOWA

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The level and intensively cultivated land of central Iowa is dissected by "fingers" of woodland along stream bottomlands. Two species of *Buteo*, the Red-tailed Hawk (*B. jamaicensis*) and the Rough-legged Hawk (*B. lagopus*), regularly winter in this area. The area immediately north of Ames, Iowa, provides an excellent site for the observation of choice of feeding and roosting areas by these species because of the distinct division of level uplands and the wooded areas of two bordering streams, Squaw Creek and the Skunk River (figure 1). Observations reported here were made during the winters of 1958-59 to 1962-63 and also include records contributed by several former students at Iowa State University, notably Roger Bolstad and Roger Siglin. All records constitute sightings at various times and may well include repeated sightings of the same individuals.

The red-tail is a widely distributed bird, breeding in semi-open woodlands; bottomland woods seem ideal in the central Iowa area although upland groves of trees also may be used. However, they hunt over and do not avoid open areas, and isolated trees or poles are used as perches even when quite some distance from woods. The Rough-legged Hawk is dominantly a bird of open country, nesting on cliffs or on the ground in tundra or in low trees in the tundra — coniferous forest ecotone (Bent, 1937).

It is not surprising to find that such habitat preferences also are in evidence on wintering areas. However, distribution of buteos was not found to be a simple matter of choice of woods or prairies. Observations made in the area shown in figure 1 indicate that wintering red-tails preferred the open woods of stream bottoms for hunting and, presumably, roosting areas, while rough-legs favored open areas. However, red-tails were conspicuous in open areas during migration periods (figure 2) but apparently resided in woodlands after reaching their wintering area.

Most red-tails observed during the winter were adults (46 of 51 "aged" birds) and were scattered as singles or pairs, often in areas where nests were found (figure 2). Immatures were noted mostly during migration.

Rough-legs were observed from November 7 until April 4, but they were most common from late November to mid-March. Bent (1937) recorded several earlier and later dates for Iowa. Much variation was noted in the color of Rough-legged Hawks, and observations support Cade's (1955) conclusion that polymorphism rather than dimorphism is usual in this species.

There appeared to be considerable annual variation in numbers of both species, but observations were not sufficiently regular to measure population changes. Peak numbers of both species were noted in 1960-61, when there was considerable snow cover. Presumably, weather or food supplies farther north may have influenced populations.

In this intensively farmed area, it was apparent that rough-legs most often utilized several pastures and wet meadow areas which presumably harbored a high number of prey species. Several sections which surrounded a marsh and which were crossed by a small stream comprised a regular feed-

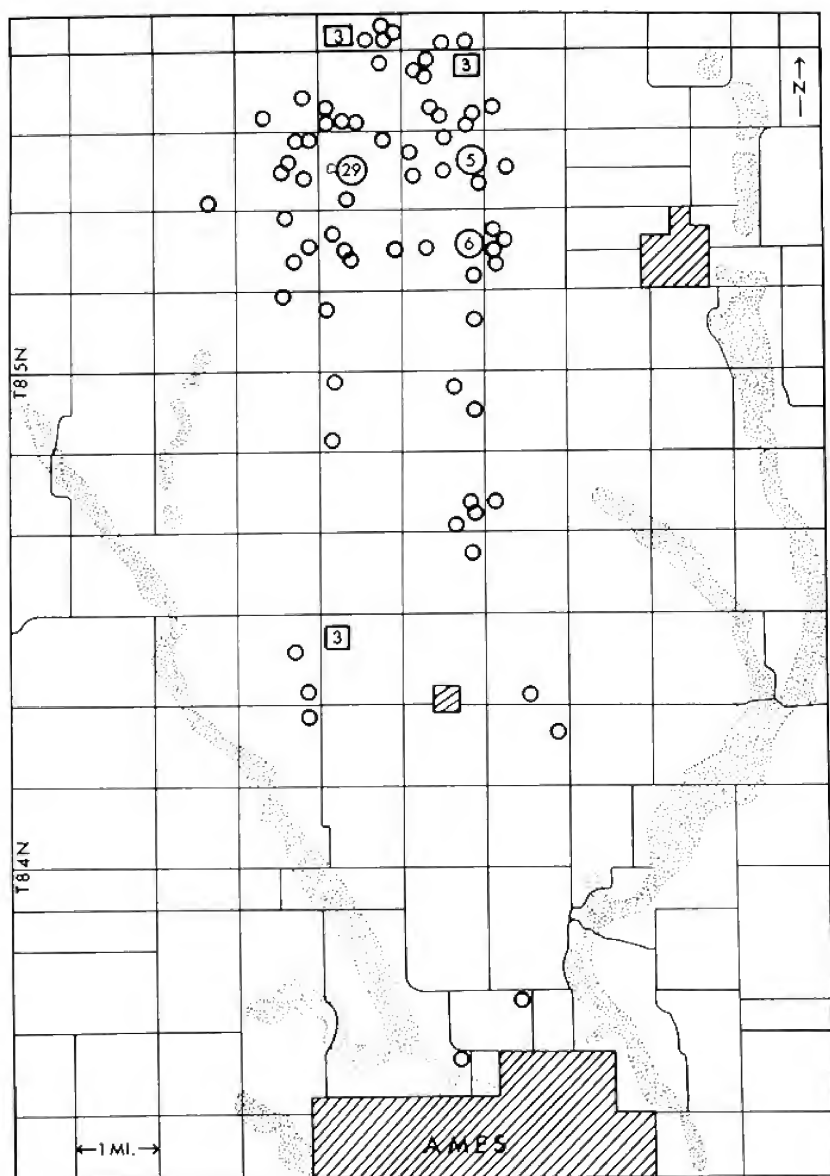


Figure 1. Sight observations of Rough-legged Hawks observed north of Ames, Iowa, during 1858-1963. Circle indicate single birds; large circles with numbers indicates multiple sightings in the same area; squares with numbers indicate roosts with maximum number seen there at one time.

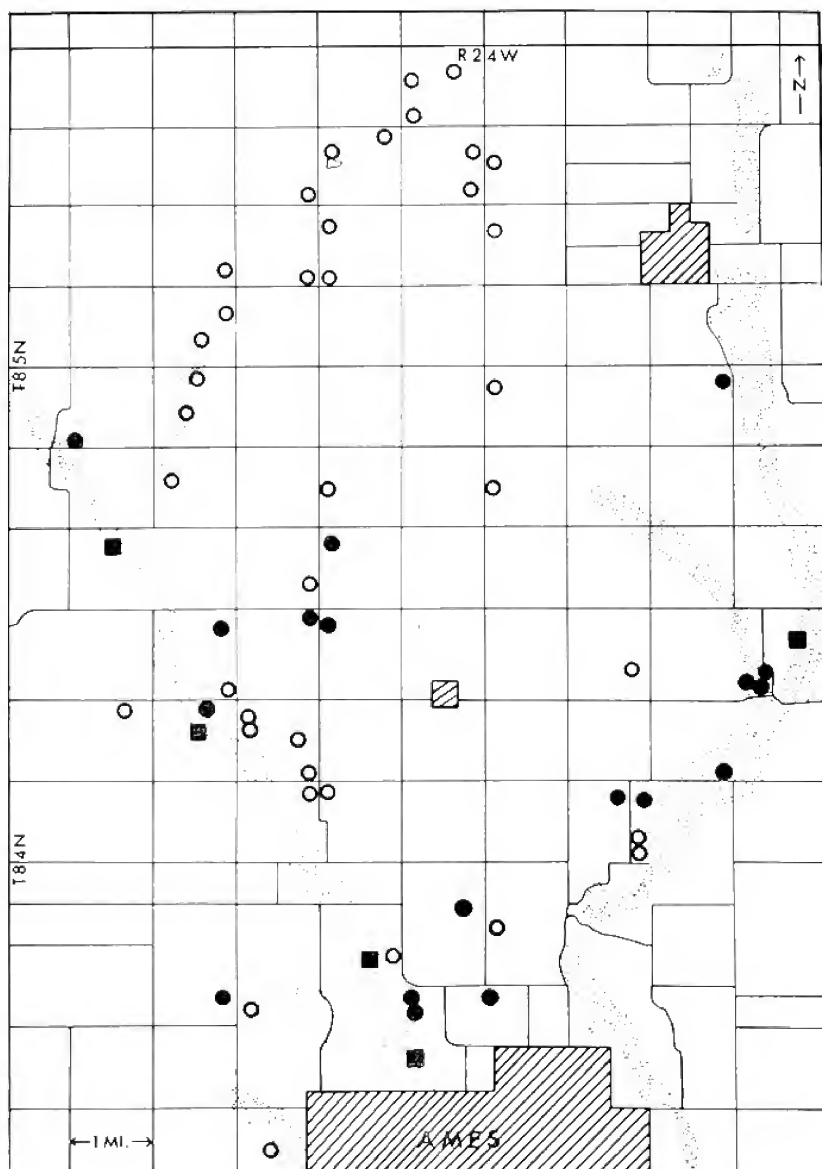


Figure 2. Sight observations of Red-tailed Hawks observed north of Ames, Iowa, during 1958-1963. Circles indicate hawks sighted during the migration periods of October-November and March-April. Dots represent birds sighted during December, January and February. Large squares shown known nest-sites.



Figure 3. Grove of cottonwoods used as a roost by Rough-legged Hawks and beneath which pellets were collected.  
Cade, T. J.

Table 1. Prey items found in twenty pellets of Rough-legged Hawks, January, 1959.

PREY SPECIES	FREQUENCY OF OCC.	
	No.	%
Microtines*	12	60
Harvest Mouse	5	25
( <i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i> )		
Unidentified bird	5	25
Cottontail	4	20
( <i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i> )		
House Mouse	2	10
( <i>Mus musculus</i> )		
Large Short-tailed Shrew	1	5
( <i>Blarina brevicauda</i> )		
Weasel	1	5
( <i>Mustela rixosa</i> or <i>M. erminea</i> )		

\*Includes *Microtus pennsylvanicus*, 1 *Synaptomys cooperi*, and specimens which could not be clearly indicated as *Microtus* or *Peromyscus*.

ing area for them. This area seemed rich in pheasants and White-tailed Jack-rabbits (*Lepus townsendi*) and probably also held a high small mammal population.

Rough-legs typically feed on small mammals, both on nesting and wintering areas (May, 1935). Foods of rough-legs in this area were indicated by the analysis of pellets found under one roost (table 1 and figure 3). Small mammals dominated the diet. Two unusual prey items were included: a Bog Lem-

ming (*Synaptomys cooperi*), which is not common to the area, and the fur and tooth of a white weasel, probably *Mustela rixosa* or *M. erminea*. A surprising amount of birds and rabbits were noted, considering the usual food habits of the species. This was probably carrion, because several birds were seen feeding on carcasses of pheasants and jackrabbits on roads. However, Roger Bolstad saw an unsuccessful attack on a jackrabbit by a rough-leg. Several dead rough-legs found by the roadside may have been killed while feeding there. Youngworth (1961) made a similar observation in western Iowa.

The locations of roosts found during the study are shown in figure 1. A maximum of three birds was seen in a roost, although as many as eight were seen in the area of a roost. One roost was in a clump of cottonwood trees (*Populus deltoides*) in an open field (figure 3) and was probably abandoned because of disturbance from cars. The other two were in pines and cedars which formed windbreaks near farm houses. The roost in pines also was used by crows.

The distribution of birds during the day and the movement into the roosts at dusk suggests rather wide dispersal, with a nightly return to the roost. Probably not all birds used roosts because single birds were noted on posts and in trees at dusk and were not seen to leave prior to nightfall. However, observations during this study agreed with those of other authors that this species is active in late evening when other hawks have gone to roost.

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## BOYHOOD WITH BIRDS A RETURN TO THE SCENE

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In the March, 1953, issue of **Iowa Bird Life**, then edited by Fred J. Pierce, this writer told of his "Boyhood With Birds" in Bon Homme County, South Dakota. The planting of the home orchard, the break in the family circle by the sudden passing of my father, Will Youngworth, the creeks and marshes to explore, and the kinds of birds then found were all chronicled. Now, forty-five years later, what is the status of this bird life? Except during the war years, yearly trips were made to Tyndall, Bon Homme County, South Dakota. The resulting bird observations are given below.

The town of Tyndall has not changed very much with the passing of time. A new home here, a new store front there, but the same big pasture sweeps behind our old home as it did in the days of my gopher-drowning expeditions. Some of the same weedy, mulberry-lined vacant lots that I crossed as a boy are still there. From the edge of one came the bewitching song of the Yellowthroat. It was pleasant to sit there on that fine May morning (1964), just a half block from our old home, and enjoy the quiet scene with its varied bird songs. The Orchard Oriole, which used to nest in our orchard long since gone, was singing near by. The Rose-breasted Grosbeaks and Baltimore Orioles were singing all around us. Overhead the descendants of Murray Colburn's Purple Martin flock were mingling with numerous Chimney Swifts. Everywhere bird song was bubbling from the throat of wren, thrasher or Catbird. Yellow Warblers were common in this small town and their song was heard everywhere.

Near the cemetery a flock of fifteen or twenty Lark Buntings flew off toward the north. Later two settled pairs of Lark Buntings were seen just south of Tyndall. While the Upland Plover is not as common as it once was in this area, it is still to be found. As we passed the old Dunwoodie Farm, Upland Plovers flew from the fence posts and re-kindled pleasant memories of boyhood. Only the Burrowing Owl was missing, but probably we should have looked a bit harder, a bit farther afield than the city limits, for this comical little owl.

One bird which is now found regularly on the edges of Tyndall and near any sizeable wild plum thicket along country roads, is the Blue Grosbeak. As a boy I did not know this bird, probably because I had not acquired the practiced eye of an expert bird-watcher. My thoughts in those tender years more often ran to such things as when I would catch a pure black skunk, which was said to be very valuable, than to pinpointing some natural history observation. During my fur-trapping days, my skunks always seemed to have two wide white stripes down their backs and with each passing year the stripes seemed to get wider.

After all these years the irrefutable fact is that the small town will eventually be the only good urban place to study a summer bird population. In the large cities and even in the smaller cities, much of the summer bird life has been forced to the suburbs. Even there it is being forced into rural nesting sites where competition makes the situation even more complicated. Therefore, you loyal bird-watchers who still make your living in the country or in a small town, cherish your fortunate situation fully in studying, recording and writing up your observations for publication. Your less fortunate city "cousins" are seeing fewer and fewer nesting birds around their homes. Even interesting migrants are becoming much less common. With constant industrial expansion, even the fringes of the city are doomed. Almost every day you can read in the daily paper that such and such a firm is breaking ground for a new plant. You will look at the site mentioned, then take a second look and shudder, because that particular spot may be your favorite woods. Perhaps you nearly always find a singing Fox Sparrow there in the early spring. You know in your heart that to see another Fox Sparrow will mean going farther afield.

## FIELD REPORTS

June was a cool month with considerable rain. At the Des Moines Airport 6.49 inches was recorded making it the wettest June since 1947. July started with cool rainy weather, but a hot and dry second half resulted in about average temperatures with a deficit in precipitation. With seasonal reports coming from the various parts of the state, some are bound to be at variance regarding a number of species, but there is little lack of unanimity regarding the herons and hawks. Aside from a good flight of Common Egrets at Burlington, and a report of a large concentration of Black-crowned Night Herons at Goose Lake in Greene County, there are no good reports for the heron family. Everyone who mentioned the hawks referred to scarcities of all members of this group.

**Loons, Grebes, Cormorants.** An Arctic Loon was found on 6 June at the Des Moines Impounding Reservoir by Albert Berkowitz and W. H. Brown. According to the custodian of the Reservoir grounds the bird arrived several days earlier, and it was also seen by numerous observers during the following two weeks. Pied-billed Grebes at Muskrat Slough are down, (PP). Eleven nests of the Double-crested Cormorant were found, and three young banded near Clinton where the population is about the same as in 1961, (PP).

**Herons, Bitterns.** Great Blue and Green Herons have been very scarce in Polk County. From 80 to 100 Common Egrets flew south past Burlington on 10 July, (JM). Black-crowned Night Herons nested in very large numbers at Goose Lake, but only one Yellow-crowned was seen, (JF). Several adult Yellow-crowned were seen near Des Moines early in May, but it is not known if there was any nesting. One was seen at Shell Rock, (DP). Least Bitterns are fewer this year at Goose Lake, (JF); and only two were seen at Muskrat Slough where 15 to 20 per day might be expected, (PP). No American Bitterns were found at Goose Lake or Muskrat Slough, and there have been none reported around Des Moines.

**Ducks.** Mallards at Muskrat Slough are probably down, (PP). Blue-winged Teal had successful nestings with sufficient rain near Ogden, (JK). Four Gadwalls in mid-July were unusual, (HP). There were several successful Wood Duck nestings at Brower's Lake near Sioux City, (DH), and they were thought numerous this year on the Upper Iowa River, (DP). Occasional pairs have also been seen at Des Moines. A small flock of Lesser Scaup and Ring-necked Ducks was at Goose Lake on 1 July, (JF). A Lesser Scaup was seen for several days in mid-June, (DG). Several pair of Ruddy Ducks were at Goose Lake, (JF). A Hooded Merganser was seen in July, (HP). On 23 July a lone Common Merganser was on Blue Lake, near Onawa, (DH).

**Hawks.** A Goshawk, only 30 feet overhead, was seen flying rapidly in a northeasterly direction 11 July, (EB). All hawks are down, especially Red-tailed and Sparrow Hawks, according to Geo. Crane of Mt. Pleasant, (PP). The hawk population continues to decline, with Swainson's noticeably fewer, (JK). Three Red-shouldered were seen along the Skunk River near Mt. Pleasant where none was seen last year, although one week-end is hardly a fair comparison, (PP). A pair of Red-tailed built four nests, all of which were blown down, after which they gave up, (EB). Only two Red-tailed seen with no young, and one pair of Sparrow Hawks, also with no young, (GB). No Red-shouldered, almost no Marsh, few Sparrow and not many Red-tailed have been seen in Polk County. Marsh and Sparrow Hawks noticeably absent this summer, (RM).

**Grouse, Quails, Pheasants.** Gray Partridge and Ring-necked Pheasants



had a tremendous hatch, with plenty of grasshoppers to sustain them, (EB). Three flocks of young partridges were noted, (RM). Bobwhites had a good crop of young, (GB).

**Rails, Gallinules, Coots.** Several Common Gallinules were seen at Goose Lake, although it is not known if they nested, (JF); but none were seen or heard at Muskrat Slough where American Coots are also down, (PP). Killdeer are still very scarce, (EB); and down, (GB). Woodcock are apparently nesting at Wildcat Den State Park, (PP). There are numerous reports of Upland Plover: nesting in southwest Greene County, (JF); young banded at Marshalltown by Homer Rinehart, (PP); back again, (JK); two young seen east of Dunkerton, (AH); very common all summer, (DG); six or eight seen in the Hamburg area, (EG); believe on the increase and seen in areas where absent before, (DP); two pairs of adults seen, (GB); several pairs regularly in the vicinity, (RM); but fewer this year in last year's nesting place north of Des Moines.

**Doves, Cuckoos.** Mourning Doves are at least normal, maybe up, (PP); a flock of 25 observed 14 July, (GB); and seemingly a successful nesting in Polk County. Yellow-billed Cuckoos, common, (DG); more than ever, (EG). A Black-billed year, more than usual, and starting a second brood in some cases, but not many Yellow-billed, (EB). Black-billed scarce, (GB, WHB). Both down, Black-billed almost nil, (JF). Both fewer, (FK). Black-billed scarce, (RM).

**Owls, Goatsuckers, Hummingbirds.** On 21 June a small colony, one adult and four immature Burrowing Owls found (see longer note—ed.), (EB). The Chuck-wills-widow at Wildcat Den was reported in the June issue. It was heard as late as 19 June and nesting is thought probable, or at least possible, (PP). Whip-poor-wills are still scarce, (GB). Very few Ruby-throated Hummingbirds have been seen in Polk County.

**Woodpeckers, Flycatchers, Swallows.** Two pairs of Pileated Woodpeckers observed in Cedar Heights Park, (AH). Many more Red-headed this year, (FK); and, holding their own, (DG). There have been many family groups of Eastern Kingbirds, (WHB). Many more Western Kingbirds this year than previously, (EG); no nests found, but several young observed, (RM); one or more seen each year, but no evidence of nesting this summer, (JK); only one observation this year and that on 5 July, (HP). Eastern Phoebe plentiful but mostly raised Cowbirds, (GB). Say's Phoebe, which had become "firmly established" last May at Akron, are still nesting there but no comment on any increase, (EB). Traill's Flycatchers found nesting at Goose Lake, (JF); apparently nesting at Decorah, (DP); and, very common at Muskrat Slough, (PP). Wood Pewees more numerous this year, (GB), but thought down at Des Moines. There are many Tree Swallows on the bottoms around Harpers Ferry, (DP). Barn Swallows are up, good hatch, (GB). Thousands of Cliff Swallows around Decorah with 126 banded on 18 July by Fred Lesher. Purple Martins aroused considerable interest in Sioux City during late May and early June by appearing to dive-bomb cars and pedestrians. The explanation given was a scarcity of flying insects forcing the birds to pursue their prey to unusually low levels, (DH). Martins had a successful nesting season and numbers are up, (GB).

**Jays, Crows, Titmice, Nuthatches.** Too many Blue Jays as in 1963, but Common Crows are down. Black-capped Chickadees had a good nesting season and are plentiful, (GB). Tufted Titmice have been relatively few, (WHB), and White-breasted Nuthatches appear fewer, (GB, WHB).

**Wrens.** Bewick's Wrens: one pair came early but disappeared on arrival of the House Wrens, (GB); one pair nested successfully in the Lester Has-

kell's yard, and two additional singing males are in the neighborhood, (WHB). A welcome report is that of a Carolina Wren along the Skunk River near Oakland Mills, (PP). It would be interesting to know if any others survived the snows of a few winters ago, or if they are becoming re-established. A nest of the Short-billed Marsh Wren is unusual, (DK).

**Mimics, Thrushes.** The only pair of Mockingbirds found had no young, (GB); they are holding their own in Scott County, and three were banded ten miles east of Muscatine, (PP); present in small numbers, (DG). An unusual nest of a Brown Thrasher was one found on the ground, (JK). Wood Thrushes are common around Decorah, (DP), but the contrary is true at Des Moines. A Veery was found singing along the Upper Iowa River northwest of Decorah on 8 June, and was assumed to be nesting, (DP). There are fewer Eastern Bluebirds around Jefferson, (JF); fewer banded than last year due to predation on boxes, but population is steady, (PP); in goodly numbers, maybe up, (GB). Keith Layton of Oskaloosa put up 28 nesting boxes in which there were 18 nests, 89 eggs and 65 hatched. With Chuck and Mrs. Ayres he banded 57 young and 1 adult female thus far.

**Shrikes, Starlings.** Loggerhead Shrikes are common, (DG); plentiful with more breeding pairs (12 this year), (GB); but not many noticed around Des Moines. Starlings are at least as numerous as last year with a flock of 50 young seen in one field, (GB).

**Vireos, Warblers.** A nesting of the White-eyed Vireo was observed, and also a nest of Bell's Vireo which is not common in that section, (EC) (see note by Huber on Bell's—ed.). Yellow-throated and Red-eyed Vireos, usually common nesters in Des Moines, have been very few, (WHB); and, there have been almost no Red-eyed, (JF). Two Philadelphia Vireos were "questionably identified" on 4 July, (DH). Yellow Warblers have been common, (MS); up considerably over last year, (WHB); but few, (GB, RM). Cerulean Warblers were seen 9 June in the Wadena area and Bixby State Park, (AH); a singing male and a female were found 26 June at Ledges State Park, (MB). Waubesa State Park is "overflowing" with Ovenbirds, (EG), which have been few in Des Moines. At least two breeding pairs of Yellow-breasted Chats were found, with two banded in different locations, (GB).

**Blackbirds, Tanagers.** A few Bobolinks were seen until 10 June, (DG); more numerous than usual, (RM); and more than usual seen around Des Moines. Yellow-headed Blackbirds are absent this year at Muskrat Slough, (PP). Orchard Orioles are seen occasionally, (DG); pair and two young seen (JF); thought to be up, (GB); but, first summer in several years without one, (RM). Baltimore Orioles have been few, (DH); but plentiful with 55 young and 11 adults banded right in town, (GB); and very numerous in Des Moines. Common Grackles are fewer than last year, (GB). Brown-headed Cowbirds up, unfortunately, (GB); but scarce, (RM). Only one pair of Summer Tanagers and no nest reported compared with four or more nests found last year, (WHB).

**Sparrows, Finches.** Rose-breasted Grosbeaks plentiful, (GB, WHB). Indigo Buntings: seldom seen in other years but most plentiful, (EB); numerous in both town and country, (GB, WHB). The very rare Lazuli Bunting was seen 29 May near Lamoni by Mrs. W. C. DeLong and Mrs. John Reynard, (DG). Dickcissels very abundant, (RB, GB, WHB). Rufous-sided Towhees are up as breeders at Mt. Pleasant, according to Geo. Crane, (PP); but, even fewer than last year's low, (WHB). In addition to the Lark Buntings mentioned in the June issue, two were seen on 22 May and one on 3 June, while Ron Stuart of St. Paul reported a flock of 15 south of Chatsworth, (EB) (see note by Huber—ed.). Lark Sparrows, up and seen in many places, Chip-

ping Sparrows up with many seen in town, but Field Sparrows down with fewer heard, (GB). The Savannah Sparrow was found nesting, (DK). Henslow's Sparrow, which is seldom mentioned, has been found in three locations: in Yellow River Forest, (DK); Iowa City, (FK); and near Decorah at least eight were heard singing with six more flushed by Fred Leshner and Don Peterson. On College Creek south of Ames a Sharp-tailed Sparrow was well observed on 4 June, (MS). The four-week old Swamp Sparrows banded on 25 July at Muskrat Slough were probably fledged there, (PP).

Contributors: Mrs. Gladys Black, Pleasantville; Mrs. Margaret Brooke, Des Moines; Eldon Bryant, Akron; Esther Copp, Wheatland; John Faaborg, Jefferson; Mrs. Edwin Getscher, Hamburg; Donald Gillaspey, Lamoni; Annette Haffner, Cedar Falls; Mrs. Darrell Hanna, Sioux City; Jim Keenan, Ogden; Fred Kent, Iowa City; Darwin Koenig, Castalia; Jack McLane, Burlington; Ron Muilenburg, Maurice; Mrs. Helen Peasley, Des Moines; Peter Petersen, Davenport; Don Peterson, Ames; Myron Swenson, Ames. WOODWARD H. BROWN, 4815 Ingersoll, Des Moines, 50312.

## GENERAL NOTES

**Lark Buntings and Bell's Vireos in Northwestern Iowa.**—On May 30, 1964, three Avifaunal Club members from Minneapolis, W. R. Pieper, Ray Glassel and I, paid a visit to Eldon J. Bryant at Ruble, Iowa (near Akron). Our purpose was to see the Say's Phoebe, heretofore unrecorded for Minnesota, and to try and trace them northward toward Minnesota. After a pleasant, get-acquainted breakfast at the Bryant farm, we did some local birding. The highlight of the visit was when Mr. Bryant showed us the nest of the Say's Phoebe, containing four young. Although Blue Grosbeaks and Bell's Vireos have been recorded in this area, about nine miles east of Akron, we neither saw nor heard any there on this day. We were reluctant to leave, but our time-schedule forced us to say our good-byes and we headed northward along the Big Sioux River.

On Highway 12, within sight of Chatsworth, on the Plymouth-Sioux County line, we saw about ten male Lark Buntings. They were in a field which appeared to be virgin prairie, on the east side of the road. Although the males were singing and performing their "falling leaf" routine, probably a courtship gesture, we saw no females. Lark Buntings were also recorded in western Minnesota this year for the first time in quite a few years (except for randomly scattered individuals), in three different counties, marking a definite eastward movement.

We continued northward into Sioux County, around the eastern and northern edges of the Oak Grove Recreation area. Along the northern edge, we followed a dirt road which led to Hudson, South Dakota. Just east of where this road crossed the Rock River, we stopped at the top of the hill to listen. The roadside ditch was full of tall Cottonwoods and Black Willows. A Bell's Vireo sang his unmistakable song. In a moment we had a pair of them, kinglet-sized and with no wing-bars, in view. We had found them nesting in southeastern Minnesota on several occasions, so they were as familiar as old friends. This observation led me to be on the lookout for them in southwestern Minnesota, where I found one in Rock County, June 12, for the first southwest corner record.

Unfortunately, we did not see any other Say's Phoebes or the Blue Grosbeak in Iowa, but on the Lyon County, Iowa and Rock County, Minnesota

line, near the tri-state marker, we found a pair of Blue Grosbeaks on the Minnesota side of the road, in a small woods.—RONALD L. HUBER, Railroad & Warehouse Commission, 480 State Office Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

**Burrowing Owls in Plymouth County.**—The afternoon of June 21, 1964, while driving a few miles from my home I saw the first Burrowing Owl I had seen since I was a child some thirty years ago. I stopped to watch it and after a minute or two it flew into an adjoining hay meadow. This owl flew to an old badger hole where my binoculars revealed two more owls of a somewhat darker shade of brown. I assumed these to be immatures.

I enjoyed watching the trio for some time. The adult bird was unhappy because of my presence and did considerable bowing and screaming. During my period of observation two striped gophers approached the burrow and were driven away by the adult owl. No attempt was made to kill them. I then approached the burrow and all three owls flew into the next field. There were two burrows in the area which appeared to be used by owls. Pellets littering the area showed that the principal food of these owls was beetles. On June 23 I rechecked the area and saw the old owl and four of the darker young ones.

On Aug. 2, Dr. Harold Ennis and Fred Kent visited this area with me and we discovered this family was also using another burrow a few hundred yards across the valley and when approached would fly from one to the other burrow. On Aug. 16, I counted six owls. The sixth was probably the other adult which I had not seen previously. The plumage of the immatures was almost the same shade as the adults at this time. I also noted the very light weight of these owls which was shown by their ability to perch on light weeds and stiff prairie grasses when they wished to look around. At this season the pellets showed the owls diet to be mostly grasshoppers with a few beetles. No bones or feathers were ever found in any of their pellets.

I drove past the owl area about 10 P.M., Aug. 16. Enough owls flew up from the roadside to cause me to think there may be another family of owls in the area. The curious circumstance of their crouching along the edge of the road at night leads me to think these birds may find the bare surface of the road an easy place to catch crawling insects. Fortunately, the road is not heavily travelled.

I have visited with Dr. Don Neunaber on whose farm the Burrowing Owl colony is located. He was aware of the colony but was not aware that he had anything unusual. He agreed they should be given every protection.—ELDON BRYANT, Route 1, Akron.

**Three Iowa Birders Go West.**—It is very rarely, if ever, that a birder gets to see, in Iowa, Trumpeter Swans, hundreds of Avocets and Marbled Godwits, breeding Bohemian Waxwings, Long-billed Curlews, Bullock's Orioles, and many Lazuli Buntings. Yet these and many other birds were seen by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Faaborg and the writer on our vacation last July. This trip covered the Canadian Rockies and Northwestern United States, including several wildlife refuges.

We left Jefferson on July first. On the second day we did a lot of bird-watching on the prairie marshes of North Dakota and, in the evening, we found ourselves at Des Lacs National Wildlife Refuge near Kenmare, North Dakota. This huge area of water and marsh teemed with waterfowl. Here the Western Grebe was very abundant, and very interesting to watch. In the areas surrounding Des Lacs Lake we saw many birds, including Violet-green Swallows and Baird's, Song, Vesper, Chipping, Clay-colored and Grasshopper Sparrows. Here we had our best day, with a total of eighty-one species.

The next few days were spent traveling and birding toward Banff National Park in Canada. In the mountains it was harder to see birds. But we worked hard and saw such birds as the Harlequin Duck, Gray Jay, Mountain Chickadee, Varied Thrush and Gray-crowned Rosy Finch. In Jasper National Park the birding was easier and we added Barrow's Golden-eye and the Rufous Hummingbird. We spent several days on the Oregon Coast. Here the birding was also very good. We saw three types of Scoters, three types of Cormorants, Pigeon Guillemot, Common Murre, Surfbird, Wrentit, Long-billed Curlew, Black Oystercatcher, and others. Inland, we spent one-half day at Malheur National Wildlife Refuge near Burns, Oregon. This vast area of marsh and sage covered prairie is very beautiful in addition to having lots of birds. Among the things we saw were Snowy Egrets, California Quail, White-faced Ibis, Sandhill Crane, Rock Wren, Lazuli Bunting, and Bullock's Oriole. On our way back we drove through Yellowstone National Park. There we had one of the biggest thrills of the trip. Glancing over a large marsh we saw two white forms. Through the binoculars we saw that they were Trumpeter Swans.

We arrived home on July 24. We added a few more birds to our list. On the trip we saw a total of 181 species of birds. This list lacked many common Iowa birds. With a little more work, the list could have been larger. All of the national parks, in both countries, had check-lists of the birds to be found in that area. They are free and very handy. Malheur National Wildlife Refuge also had a checklist. The trip itself was very beautiful. Any person would enjoy it. You can enjoy the scenery and birdwatch at the same time. JOHN FAABORG, 705 W. Madison, Jefferson.

**Are You Missing Some Good Bird Observations?** There are many fine binoculars owned by students of birds in Iowa, but how many of them focus down to 8 feet? How many times have you been frustrated by a wild bird being so close to you that you couldn't get a clear view of it because your binoculars wouldn't focus that close? It can happen often in a life time of bird watching if your binoculars are not adjusted to focus somewhere between eight and twelve feet. It is particularly true if you are trying to watch a bird from a door or a window as it moves about in some tree or shrub close by.

For years I have watched House Sparrows as they nibbled on the scale-like leaves of the Arbor Vitae. I had never really bothered to focus down my binoculars to eight feet on the above activity until June 27, 1963. On this day I saw a half dozen young sparrows busily nipping off the ends of the frond-like foliage and swallowing it. I was focused down so clearly that I could see that their yellowish bills were all stained green from the leaves. After the sparrows left I went out and pulled at the leaves and found they were tender and broke off very easily. Upon tasting them I found that they had a spicy pine flavor and reasoned that maybe the sparrows were eating this sort of food more for some digestive operation than for the actual food value. Of course some grouse live on conifer buds during part of the year, but there would be no need for this with the abundant food for sparrows in Iowa in summer.

If your favorite binoculars have had rough treatment this past summer and have been dropped or knocked about on your vacation trip and you think they aren't quite as they should be, it might be well to send them to a reliable binocular repair company for a collimator check. Often times one will loan a pair of binoculars to a friend against one's better judgment and accidents happen. I once loaned a good pair of binoculars to a friend, who stood too close to Old Faithful Geyser in Yellowstone Park and when a sudden burst of hot water came at him he turned and ran and dropped my bi-

noculars. If your binoculars don't focus down to what you think they ought to, instruct the repair company to also adjust down to close focusing. I think you will enjoy your bird work more if you know that you can instantly screw the center focus wheel to the top and then clearly see a bird at eight or ten feet.—WILLIAM YOUNG WORTH, 3119 2nd Street, Sioux City.

**Woodland Combat**—On May 2, while taking a field trip, I witnessed an exciting event. I was climbing up and over a bush covered creek bed when I saw, in a small glen, two beautifully plumaged male pheasants. The pheasants were obviously in mortal combat. Their manner of fighting could be compared to that of chickens. First facing each other they would bend their heads down and rumps up as though they were feeding. Then one or both would jump up sending his legs outward in hope of doing damage. Occasionally they also used their beaks.

The pheasants never stayed in the same spot, but kept moving. One pheasant, having enough of the fight, started walking away. But, the winner making sure of his victory continued to follow him, sometimes running and clicking at his opponent's heels. After having been chased for about four-hundred yards the loser flew to a tree. The winner squawking his delight took wing to a grassy knoll, and gave occasional cries of contentment.

I would not have been able to observe this had not the pheasants been so occupied in themselves. I feel very fortunate in having observed another of nature's secrets awaiting the inquisitive and persistent naturalist.—DICK KNIGHT, 332 Westwood, Ames.

**Wintering Harris' Sparrows and Juncos Return.**—On February 2, 1963, I banded eleven Harris' Sparrows and several Slate-colored Juncos on the Fitzhugh Diggs' farm, ten miles east of Hamburg, Iowa. An account of this was given in the June, 1963, issue of *Iowa Bird Life*, p. 36.

Eight of these banded Harris' Sparrows returned again this winter, after spending the summer somewhere among the stunted spruces at the edge of the barren grounds west of Hudson Bay in Canada, where they nest among the Labrador tea and arctic bearberry. One of these sparrows was recaptured on November 23, 1963, by the use of a net strung up between two rows of blackberry bushes which the sparrows seem to prefer on this farm. On January 13 and 14 when the temperature dropped to 18 and 22 degrees, the Harris' Sparrows flocked into the area around the farm house for feed, and seven more banded ones were captured by the use of traps. Now, we know that these Harris' Sparrows return to the same place to winter.

A Slate-colored Junco banded the same day as the Harris' Sparrows returned on January 4, 1964. I have had three Juncos return to my back yard in Shenandoah this January, 1964. One was banded on November 30, 1961. It is interesting to know that the same Juncos come back to spend the winter in the same place year after year. —MRS. W. C. DeLONG, Box 398, Shenandoah.

**Our Ovenbird Woods.**—On October 19, 1963, I banded an immature male Rose-breasted Grosbeak. This individual had a pinkish wash on the breast, and the lining of the wings was pink with buffy wing bars. As far as I can determine, this is a very late date for a Rose-breasted Grosbeak in Iowa as most bird watchers I have written to, who have kept records, have only the first few days in October as fall dates. Myrle Jones has October 9, 1938, as the latest date he ever saw a Rose-breasted Grosbeak and this was at Pomeroy, Iowa.

The woods where I banded this grosbeak is 3 miles west, 2 miles south and ½ mile west of Lamoni, Iowa. We named this woods the Ovenbird

Woods as the first time we discovered it, several pair of Ovenbirds were seen dashing back and forth making the woods resound with their song which gives them the name of teacher bird.

This woods has become one of our favorite places, for many unusual birds have been found here. It is the only place near Lamoni where we can be sure to find the nest of the Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. An elderly couple from Kansas City come here every year to add the gnatcatcher to their year's list. The woods consists of native oaks and hickories with a thick tangle of underbrush. In the spring one finds the usual wildflowers interspersed with maidenhair ferns, rattlesnake ferns, and where the land slopes down to Big Creek one finds the sensitive fern.

A farmer has made a road through the woods in order to get to his farm land that he has cleared of timber. A low swampy place slopes to the edge of his plowed land and this is a favorite area for migrating sparrows in the fall. This place was an unusually good place this fall of 1963 to band White-throated, Fox, Swamp, and Song Sparrows. They were here as late as November 16, the last date I did any banding.

I have spent many memorable days here. I shall always remember May 20, 1961, the day the Lamoni bird watchers found the nest of the American Redstart. While we were watching the redstarts build the nest, one of the ladies exclaimed, "Look, there is a hummingbird's nest!" Sure enough only a stone's throw from our redstart's nest on a horizontal branch of a small sapling sat a Ruby-throated Hummingbird on her nest. Only a few yards from these two nests we watched an Indigo Bunting building a nest in an Indian currant bush, more commonly known by farmers as buckbrush. As we came out of that woods to go home, we had two more surprises. Several Wood Ducks alighted on a plowed ground. Just the day before Mrs. Reynard had seen a female Wood Duck fly up the stream and alight on some debris. Perhaps Wood Ducks were nesting here, too. We also saw our first Swainson's Hawk perched on a horizontal limb of a dead branch.

Yes, this indeed is an interesting woods! I have found the Kentucky Warbler here, the Yellow-throated Vireo, have studied the nest of a Red-eyed Vireo, and banded a Louisiana Waterthrush as late as May 30th. We have often wondered if the Louisiana Waterthrush is not a nesting bird in this woods, too. On the Christmas count we always come here to find the Red-headed Woodpecker. In October and November we find them busy carrying kernels of corn from a field to the woods, storing them in their winter hiding places. More intensive field work and banding needs to be carried on in this woods. One might be surprised what a mist net might reveal during the month of May. —MRS W. C. DeLONG, Box 398, Shenandoah.

**The Nesting Instinct of a Junco.**—It is of course not unusual in this latitude in winter to see female House Sparrows or Starlings pecking at nesting material and actually carrying it off to some nesting site, but when one sees a female Slate-colored Junco doing this same thing in the fall it is really interesting. Toward the end of October, 1963, I first noticed this female junco pecking at dry grass and then flying off with it. The male junco acted much like a male Robin and flew off with the female. I witnessed this nest building act several times during November and saw it for the last time on November 29, when as usual the male flew off with the female as she carried a mouthful of dry grass.

Our weather in November was unusually mild and sunny, which probably stirred this little junco to nest building. Authorities say that often actual nests are completed by these over eager birds, but that it is doubtful if actual egg-laying is ever started by these birds which are actually later nesters. —WILLIAM YOUNG WORTH, 3119 Second Street, Sioux City.



ALBINO WILLET ALONG MISSISSIPPI

Photo by Fred Leshner

**Albino Willet near Northeast Iowa.**—On May 4, 1963, I observed a flock of 29 Willets at the Genoa Fish Hatcheries near Genoa, Wisconsin. (Genoa is about seven miles north of New Albin, Iowa). Not only was this the largest flock of Willets I have seen, but there was also an albino Willet in the flock. This bird was of the same build as its companions, and had the same leg and bill color, but except for a few patches of light gray visible upon close observation, it was white. When the group was flushed, this bird displayed the same black and white wing pattern as the other birds.

Although I had no telescopic magnification for my camera, I took two pictures of this group to verify my observation. I believe the photograph clearly shows the albino bird, just to the left of center.

I have seen partial albino House Sparrows and Robins, common birds, but this is the only time I have seen what might be regarded as near complete albinism in any bird. I think it most unusual to find this degree of albinism in a shorebird not usually seen in great numbers in the midwest. Other observers who have records of albinism among shorebirds might notify the editor or this writer. In this way we might determine if this phenomenon is indeed unusual.—FRED LESHER, 1234 Knox Ave. N., Minneapolis, Minn.

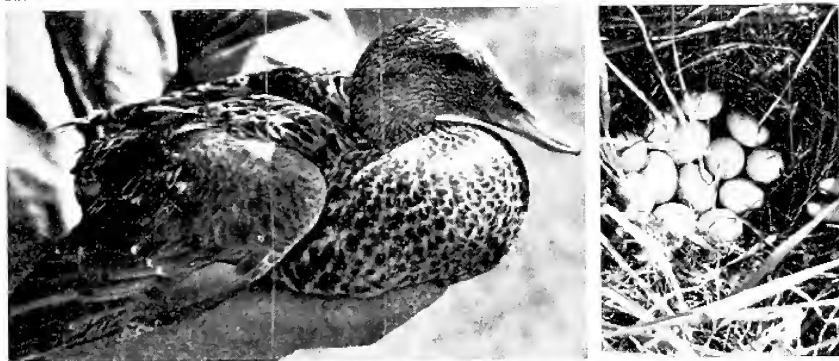
**Gadwall Nesting in Iowa.**—Low (*Iowa Bird Life*, Vol. XI, 1941, p. 31) referred to records of the Gadwall (*Anas strepera*) nesting in Iowa in the 1890's and early 1900's and also gave indirect evidence of nesting occurring in 1940 when he observed a brood of five accompanied by the hen. Grant, in his "Checklist of Iowa Birds" (*Iowa Bird Life*, Vol. XXXIII, 1963, p. 50), classed the Gadwall as a "rare summer migrant" and stated in his introduction that the designation of "summer resident" often implies nesting. The observation presented here verify nesting by Gadwall.

Five pairs of Gadwall were observed in the spring of 1964 in the vicinity of Dewey's Pasture and Smith's Slough, state-owned Game Management Areas northwest of Ruthven, Iowa. The five pairs were still present in this area in mid-July.

On June 9, 1964, a Gadwall nest with 12 eggs was found in a ditch beside a gravel road in Smith's Slough. The next day the nest contained the thirteenth and final egg of the clutch, indicating that laying began about May 29. That day (June 10) the hen was trapped and banded. This nest was checked again on June 20 and was found to have been destroyed by a mammalian predator. On July 2 a second nest containing six eggs was found. It was located in a private hayfield just 65 yards west of the first nest. Six days later this nest held a full clutch of 10 eggs, hence the initiation date was calculated as June 27. The hen was trapped and found to have no band and was, therefore, a different individual, a second nesting Gadwall. This nest, when rechecked on July 21, was found to have been destroyed by a mammal.



Both nests were located on rather high and dry terrain, with gravelly soil and coarse vegetation. The nests were shallow bowls lined with material from nearby plants and contained only traces of down. Both hens seemed quite attached to their nests. The second hen was flushed from the nest or its immediate vicinity on each of six consecutive rounds made with a tractor and mower on the day the nest was found.—DAVID STROHMEYER, Minnesota Museum of Natural History, Minneapolis, Minnesota and LEIGH H. FREDRICKSON, Iowa State University, Ames.



Gadwall Hen and Nest

## BOOK REVIEW

**Pesticides and the Living Landscape**—Robert L. Rudd—The University of Wisconsin Press—1964—cloth—320 p—\$6.50.

All of us who are concerned with the ever increasing use of pesticides for control of insects, pest animals and plant growth should read and study this book. It should be foremost in every library of those who are concerned and are trying to find a better method of control.

Rudd treats all sides of the pesticide controversy and shows the great need for some kind of a control program. The book describes two things: how man fares in the biological competition with infectious, nuisance, predatory, and depredating creatures; and the price he pays for the methods he uses in combatting them. The latter point is the key emphasis. Advanced technology, notably synthetic chemistry, has provided the pest control materials which in recent decades have greatly improved crop production and disease prevention. But as with all applications of man's inventions new problems are created that demand resolution.

In the final chapter on Retrospect and Prospect, I think it best to quote directly—"Throughout this book I have held to the premise that the intentions and consequences of chemical pest control as currently carried out are defined inadequately. My purpose has been to describe the full scope of pest control by identifying, first, the land-use practices that favor the increase and spread of pest species; second, the means by which pests are combated; third, the biological community into which these controls are introduced; fourth, some short-term and long-term effects of control on fauna. I have specifically emphasized how continued heavy dependance on present chemical-control systems must ultimately be self-defeating; how control methods have departed from biological principles; and finally how the limited goals of present pest control practices fail to serve either the longer-range productive values or the varied interests of a public which is called upon to support these practices and which is inextricably drawn into the consequences."

ELTON FAWKS.

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 Binsfield, Mrs. A. J., 1712 48th St., Des Moines, 1941  
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 Birkenholz, Dale, Dept. of Biology, Ill. State Normal U., Normal, Ill., 1956  
 (S) Bixler, Mrs. Ingram, 2392 Blake Blvd., Cedar Rapids, 1944  
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 Braley, Mrs. F. M., Shenandoah, 1956  
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 Brown, Mrs. Harold B., Grundy Center, 1950  
 Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward H., 4815 Ingersoll Ave., Des Moines, 1947  
 Brunner, Miss Dorothy A., 1603 W. Main St., Marshalltown, 1946  
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 Burk, Dr. Myrle M., Route 2, Waterloo, 1949  
 Burns, Michael M., 617 E. 14th St., Ames, 1959  
 Campbell, Mrs. Ed H., Battle Creek, 1960  
 Campbell, John, Route 2, Oskaloosa, 1961  
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 Carter, Dennis L., Box 267, Springdale, Utah, 1947  
 Cedar Falls Audubon Society, Cedar Falls, 1952  
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 Christensen, Dr. Everett D. and Dr. Eunice M., Spencer, 1951 and 1950  
 Clemens, Mrs. Howard, Union, 1958  
 Cogswell, Seddie, Jr., 818 Finkbine Park, Iowa City, 1959  
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 Crowley, Miss Ann M., 2915 Dean Blvd., Minneapolis, Minn., 1953  
 Curry, Mrs. N. H., 227 Campus St., Ames, 1951  
 Daubendiek, R. W., 504 Center Ave., Decorah, 1960  
 Daum, Wanda, 803 Williston Ave., Waterloo, 1947  
 Davison, Mr. and Mrs. P. B., 1200 S. Paxton St., Sioux City, 1960  
 DeLong, Mrs. W. C., Shenandoah, 1939  
 DeLoss, R. E., 1800 Isabella, Sioux City, 1964  
 (S) Des Moines Audubon Society, Des Moines, 1953  
 Dickey, Miss Margaret, 1922 1st Ave. N.E., Cedar Rapids, 1946  
 Diggs, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh, Hamburg, 1964 and 1961  
 Doerder, Paul, Route 3, Boone, 1960  
 Dorweiler, Miss Margaret, 616 West 6th St., Cedar Falls, 1945  
 Drago, Miss Lavina, Pierson, 1929  
 (S) Dubuque Audubon Club, Dubuque, 1933  
 (H) DuMont, Philip A., 4114 Fessenden St. N.W., Washington D.C., 1924  
 (H) DuMont, Mrs. W. G., 1615 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Ill., 1927  
 Dvorak, Joseph L., 6125 Eddy St., Chicago, Ill., 1947  
 Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Edward E., Sidney, 1959  
 Eberly, Lee, 305 S. Summit St., Iowa City, 1964  
 Ehlers, Mrs. John, Reinbeck, 1947  
 Elfert, Eleanor, 806 Main St., Cedar Falls, 1960  
 Ellis, Charles J., R.R. #3, Ames, 1959  
 Englehorn, A. J., 2923 Arbor, Ames, 1954  
 (S) Ennis, Dr. J. H., Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, 1941  
 (S) Eyerly, Mrs. Frank, 231 42nd St., Des Moines, 1957  
 (J) Faaborg, John, 705 West Madison, Jefferson, 1963  
 Faaborg, Robert, Olin, 1964  
 Faulkner, George O., 312 Mulberry St., Waterloo, 1931  
 Fawks, Elton, Route 1, Box 112, East Moline, Ill., 1950  
 Fitzsimmons, C. S., Sibley, 1945  
 Ford, Arthur M., Merville, 1959  
 Formanek, Kenneth J., Hamburg, 1964  
 Fox, Adrian C., Box 521, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, D.C., 1950  
 Fry, Cecil R., 305 N. 9th Ave., Vinton, 1956  
 Fuller, Mrs. Lowell, 900 S. Garfield Ave., Burlington, 1962  
 Fullerton, Eleanor, Apt. 412, 1500 Oakland Rd. N.E., Cedar Rapids, 1958  
 Funk, Miss Ruth F., 800 4th Ave. S.W., Independence, 1940  
 Gates, Miss Doris, Chadron, Nebraska, 1956  
 Getscher, Mrs. Edwin A., Hamburg, 1959  
 Gillaspey, J. Donald and (J) Jimmy, Lamoni, 1956 and 1958  
 Goellner, Dr. Karl E., Coe College, Cedar Rapids, 1956  
 Goodman, John D., Dept. of Zoology, U. of Redlands, Redlands, Calif., 1941  
 Grabe, Mrs. Don, R.R. #3, Ames, 1963  
 Grant, Dr. Martin L., 417 Olive St., Cedar Falls, 1937  
 Greer, Theodore R., Joy, Illinois, 1959  
 Grier, Jim, 1924 Rainbow Drive, Waterloo, 1963  
 Grimes, Mrs. L. R., 19 Woodbury Bldg., Marshalltown, 1960  
 Gruwell, Mrs. W. R., 700 Laurel Park Road, Dubuque, 1952  
 Guthrie, Richard A., Woodward, 1939  
 Haffner, Annette, 1704 Tremont St., Cedar Falls, 1959  
 Haffner, Frieda M., 1424 Jefferson St., Burlington, 1964  
 Hallberg, Mrs. M. K., 4 Rock Bluff Road, Ottumwa, 1959  
 Halliday, Ruth, 461 Progress St., Waterloo, 1960  
 Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. Darrell M., 1026 S. Alice, Sioux City, 1958 and 1955  
 Harrington, Irene, Hazleton, 1959  
 Haskell, Mr. and Mrs. Lester W., 231 E. Creston Ave., Des Moines, 1958 and 1952  
 Hatlelid, Mrs. Helen S., Worthington, Minn., 1961  
 Havens, Leona L., 513 N. Court, Ottumwa, 1964

- (J) Haviland, Patricia, Goldfield, 1963  
 Hawkins, Helen, 633½ W. Park Ave., Waterloo, 1961  
 Hays, Russell M., 825 Franklin St., Waterloo, 1939  
 Hayward, Mrs. Viola, Fairfield, 1954  
 (S) Helms, Tom, 2506 Iowa St., Davenport, 1964  
 Henderson, Mrs. Eury J., Wellman, 1962  
 Hepperlen, C. W., Beatrice, Nebr., 1958  
 Herrmann, Henry, 1871 Main St., Dubuque, 1941  
 Heuer, Ralph, 2528 Wilkes Ave., Davenport, 1940  
 Hewitt, Mrs. Lloyd, Jesup, 1959  
 Hinkley, Mrs. Mabelle, 131 Vincent Road, Waterloo, 1960  
 Hodges, H. James, 1229 4th Ave. N., Clinton, 1944  
 Hoskinson, Mrs. Helen, Clarinda, 1932  
 Hovde, I. M., 603 North St., Decorah, 1964  
 Hoyer, J. L., 320 N. 8th St., Estherville, 1963  
 Huber, Ronald, 480 State Office Bldg., St. Paul, Minn., 1964  
 Hughes, Arthur, 427 Galloway Court, Waterloo, 1963  
 Huiskamp, Mrs. Gerard L., 801 Grand Ave., Keokuk, 1959  
 Huit, M. L., 626 Brooklyn Park Dr., Iowa City, 1963  
 Ivins, Bob, Agency, 1962  
 Jackson, Rev. Richard J., Mora, Minn., 1962  
 Johnson, C. O., 891 Kaufmann, Dubuque, 1941  
 (S) Johnson, Mrs. G. Adolph, Carlisle, 1958  
 (J) Johnson, Jill, Essex, 1963  
 Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Myrle L., Bellevue, 1931 and 1941  
 (S) Kane, Miss Florence, 129½ 2nd Ave. N.E., Independence, 1957  
 Kaufman, Mrs. Charles L., 1505 Park St., Grinnell, 1962  
 Keck, Dr. Warren N., 224 E. Chicago Ave., Naperville, Ill., 1936  
 Keeler, Milford D., 2510 S. Federal, Mason City, 1957  
 Keenan, Jim, Ogden, 1948  
 Keettel, Dr. W. C., 343 Hutchinson Ave., Iowa City, 1959  
 Kennedy, Joseph, 33 Foster Drive, Des Moines, 1958  
 Kent, Fred W. and Dr. Tom, 302 Richards St., Iowa City, 1950  
 King, Mrs. Ross C., 3699 Mississippi View, Clinton, 1961  
 (HC) Kinnaird, Mrs. W. A., 617 8th St., West Des Moines, 1923  
 Kline, Paul D., 1415 Greene St., Boone, 1956  
 (J) Knight, Dick, 332 Westwood, Ames, 1962  
 Koenig, Darwin, Castalia, 1964  
 LaDoux, Mrs. B. A., Spirit Lake, 1957  
 Lahr, Mrs. H. W., Storm Lake, 1943  
 Lair, Mrs. Owen, 715 W. 4th St. S., Newton, 1958  
 Lambert, Mrs. Howard T., 1903 Ross St., Sioux City, 1940  
 Langwith, Warren, 324 W. 4th St., Davenport, 1964  
 Lanning, L. M., Madrid, 1959  
 Larson, Dr. Gerald E., Elk Horn, 1954  
 Laude, Dr. and Mrs. Peter P., 302 W. Park Road, Iowa City, 1942 and 1947  
 Layton, Mrs. Beryl, 162 Jacolyn Dr. N.W., Cedar Rapids, 1958  
 Layton, Mr. and Mrs. Keith D., 201 High Ave. W., Oskaloosa, 1958 and 1962  
 (S) Leopold, Frederic, 111 Clay St., Burlington, 1963  
 Leshner, Fred, 1234 Knox Ave. N., Minneapolis, Minn., 1956  
 Liljedahl, Mr. and Mrs. Robert, 1080 30th St., Marion, 1962 and 1947  
 Lincoln, Mrs. Harold G., Delhi, 1958  
 Lindemann, Lawrence J., McGregor, Iowa, 1955  
 Linder, Harold, Sperry, 1963  
 (J) Lowther, Peter, 309 Whitewood, Burlington, 1964  
 Lubitkin, Mrs. Robert, 3333 Grand, Des Moines, 1961  
 Lueshen, Mrs. John, Wisner, Nebr., 1955  
 (J) McCrory, Lynn E., Ireton, 1963  
 (S) McCutcheon, James W., Hawkeye-Record Office, Mt. Vernon, 1946  
 McLane, Jack M., 1418 Washington St., Burlington, 1962  
 Mayberry, Mr. and Mrs. Earl L., Wyoming, 1964  
 Melcher, Rev. M. C., Correctionville, 1939  
 (S) Meltvedt, Burton W., Paullina, 1931  
 Meyer, Edwin E., 1026 West 17th St., Davenport, 1959  
 Millikin, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest G., 604 South Jefferson, Sigourney, 1954 and 1944

- Moermond, Tim C., Buffalo Center, 1963  
 (J) Moore, Ann, Killduff, 1961  
 (S) Moore, Mr. and (S) Mrs. John Paul, 413 E. 11th St. S., Newton, 1947 and 1949  
 Muilenburg, Ronald W., Maurice, 1960  
 Murley, Margaret, 816 Simpson St., Evanston, Ill., 1963  
 Musgrove, Jack W., 2414 Adams Ave., Des Moines, 1938  
 Myers, Mrs. Len, 909 Jefferson St., Waterloo, 1939  
 Nagel, Mararet, 503 Cutler St., Waterloo, 1958  
 Nearing, C. Turner, 1400 W. Macon St., Decatur, Ill., 1961  
 Nehring, William, 2634 LeClaire St., Davenport, 1962  
 (J) Nelson, Robert, Rockford, 1963  
 Nichols, Harvey L., 1017 Newton St., Waterloo, 1929  
 Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L., 2314 Helmer St., Sioux City, 1949 and 1960  
 Nickolson, Mrs. Russel, 4101 Kingman Blvd., Des Moines, 1964  
 Niemann, Mrs. Paul H., 2826 Sunnyside Ave., Burlington, 1962  
 North American School of Conservation, Los Angeles, Calif., 1964  
 Norton, Don C., Dept. of Botany and Plant Pathology, Iowa State U., Ames, 1960  
 Norton, Dr. Robert E. G., U.S.O.M. Surgical Team, APO #15, San Francisco, Calif., 1955  
 (J) Oelke, Jane, New Hampton, 1964  
 Oetken, Mrs. Fred, Northwood, 1959  
 Ollivier, Roy, Box 223, Mt. Pleasant, 1943  
 Osher, Mrs. J. B., Estherville, 1960  
 Osier, Mrs. Jerald, R.R. #2, Cedar Falls, 1963  
 Osness, Mr. and Mrs. John and (J) Nick, 320 Columbia Circle, Waterloo, 1960, 1961 and 1964  
 (HC) Palas, Arthur J., Postville, 1923  
 Partridge, Wayne F., Madrid, 1949  
 Patterson, Stephen, R.R. #2, Perry, 1962  
 Paulson, Robert C., Jr., 2504 College St., Cedar Falls, 1964  
 (C) Pearson, C. E., 632 N. Stone Ave., LaGrange Park, Ill., 1955  
 (S) Peasley, Dr. and (S) Mrs. Harold R., 2001 Nash Drive, Des Moines, 1943 and 1934  
 Peck, Mary E., 3839 Cornell St., Des Moines, 1957  
 (S) Peters, Ivan, 819 E. 1st St., Tucson, Arizona, 1950  
 (S) Petersen, Mr. and Mrs. Peter C., Jr., 2736 E. High St., Davenport, 1952 and 1962  
 Petersen, Mrs. Peter, Sr., 620 E. 30th St., Davenport, 1950  
 Peterson, Mrs. C. C., Randall, 1960  
 Peterson, Donald, 714 Pine Street, Decorah, 1962  
 Petranek, Mr. and Mrs. E. J., 508 Vernon Drive S.E., Cedar Rapids, 1931  
 Pettijohn, Mrs. Clyde, Shell Rock, 1960  
 Pettingill, Dr. Olin S., Lab. of Ornithology, Cornell U., Ithaca, N.Y., 1937  
 Pickering, Mrs. Ruth, 1125 Richards Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo., 1946  
 Pierce, Robert A., Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, Little Rock, Ark., 1941  
 (HC) Pierce, Mr. and (H) Mrs. Fred J., Winthrop, 1923 and 1957  
 Piper, Robert L., Chariton, 1964  
 Plank, J. E., 440 Fuller Ave., Council Bluffs, 1964  
 Polder, Emmett B., Dyersville, 1937  
 Powell, Mrs. Robert, Traer, 1964  
 Price, Wanda N., 416 19th St., Bettendorf, 1956  
 Prince, Herbert M., RFD #2, Keokuk, 1963  
 Proescholdt, Mrs. Carl, Liscomb, 1957  
 (J) Pulis, Lee, 1 Park Lane, Ottumwa, 1964  
 Radar, Pearl, 309 Home Park Blvd., Waterloo, 1949  
 Raim, Arlo, Fairbank, 1959  
 Raymond, Dr. Thomas C., 1009 Bankers Trust Bldg., Des Moines, 1964  
 Rector, Harry E., Vinton, 1942  
 (S) Reynolds, Miss E. Estella, 1022 W. 25th St., Des Moines, 1943  
 Rinehart, Mr. and Mrs. Homer, P.O. Box 291, Marshalltown, 1959  
 Rinehart, Karl V., Evermann Apts. #663, Bloomington, Indiana, 1961  
 Roberts, Dr. Mary Price, 6167 Covington Way, Goleta, California, 1926  
 Robertson, Dr. C. W., 250 Prospect Ave., Waterloo, 1947  
 Roosa, Dean M., Lehigh, 1957  
 Root, Oscar M., Brooks School, North Andover, Mass., 1951

- Rosene, Walter, Jr., Gadsden, Alabama, 1942
- Ross, Hollis T., Lewisburg, Pa., 1940
- (S) Ruegnitz, Mrs. R. S., 845 Lawther Ave., Dubuque, 1942
- Sage, Evan, R.D.#2, Waterloo, 1942
- Salzman, Mrs. Arthur, Brighton, 1963
- Schmidt, Harry, Route 2, Waterloo, 1953
- Schramm, Frank H., Box 587, Burlington, 1934
- Schuster, Miss Ival M., 424 Lowell St., Dubuque, 1941
- Schultz, Roy, Castalia, 1961
- Schwanke, Mrs. Charles and Maxine, 209 Olive St., Cedar Falls, 1948 and 1958
- Schwartz, Dr. Charles, 1148 Staub Court, N.E., Cedar Rapids, 1963
- Scott, Frederic R., 115 Kennondale Lane, Richmond, Va., 1950
- Serbousek, Miss Lillian E., 1226 2nd St. S.W., Cedar Rapids, 1931
- Sherburne, Mrs. Robert, 230 Maryland Ave., Waterloo, 1961
- (J) Silver, Michael, Lamoni, 1961
- Silver, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph, Lamoni, 1961 and 1956
- Steffen, Mr. and Mrs. E. W., 1000 Maplewood Drive, N.E., Cedar Rapids, 1940 and 1958
- (S) Stewart, Mildred and Helen, 1007 Spring St., Grinnell, 1962 and 1964
- Stoner, Mrs. Lillian C., 399 State St., Albany, New York, 1945
- Strawn, Mrs. John T., Jr., Vinton, 1957
- Strickland, J. W., Sr., 413 S. 3rd St. W., Mt. Vernon, 1945
- (J) Stufflebeam, Joe, Pleasantville, 1963
- (J) Summy, Ruth, Pleasantville, 1964
- Sutcliffe, Dr. John W., Audubon, 1964
- (J) Sutter, Barton, Hanlontown, 1963
- (J) Swensson, Myron, 306 Westwood Drive, Ames, 1964
- Tennant, Mr. Joyce C., Chariton, 1955
- Terlouw, J. W., University Park, 1950
- Toyne, Mrs. George W., Humboldt, 1952
- Trauger, David L., LuVerne, 1962
- (S) Tri-City Bird Club, Davenport, 1949
- Turnbull, Mrs. H. W., Diagonal, 1944
- Turner, Mrs. Stella, Clarinda, 1957
- Upp, Mrs. Orville, 608 Wildwood Drive, Ottumwa, 1950
- VanAlstine, Mr. and Mrs. Sewell, Gilmore City, 1957
- Van Dyke, Gary D., Hull, 1963
- Vane, Dr. and Mrs. Robert F., 600 Dows Bldg., Cedar Rapids, 1940 and 1946
- Vaughn, Edward, Shenandoah, 1954
- Voltmer, Walter, 708 Ringlod St., Sigourney, 1962
- Von Ohlen, Dr. Floyd W., Parsons College, Fairfield, 1950
- Walker, Pearle C., Box 50, Ottumwa, 1958
- Ware, Richard, 1204 W. College Ave., Jacksonville, Ill., 1962
- (S) Waterloo Audubon Society, Waterloo, 1953
- Weaver, Miss Gertrude S., 1425 Nebraska, Sioux City, 1946
- Weber, Alois John, R.R. #2, Keokuk, 1929
- Weller, Dr. Milton, Dept. of Zoology, Iowa State University, Ames, 1958
- Wershofen, Miss Pauline, LaMoille, Minnesota, 1954
- Whitmus, Mrs. Harold V., 5800 Saylor, Lincoln, Nebr., 1959
- Williams, Chester W., 3 Middlesex St., Wellesley, Mass., 1946
- Willis, Miss Myra G., 1720 6th Ave. S.E., Cedar Rapids, 1937
- (HC) Wolden, B. O., Estherville, 1923
- Wright, Mrs. George, Rockwell City, 1964
- (S) Young, Dr. Richard A. and (S) Betty Lou, Clarion, 1963
- (H) Youngworth, Wm. G., 3119 E. 2nd St., Sioux City, 1926
- Zihlman, Mrs. John J., Fairfield, 1954

#### LIBRARIES

- Public Library, Carroll, 1963
- Public Library, Charles City, 1963
- Public Library, Cedar Rapids, 1931
- Public Library, Council Bluffs, 1931
- Public Library, Davenport, 1947
- Public Library, Des Moines, 1931
- Carnegie-Stout Public Library, Dubuque, 1941
- Public Library, Keokuk, 1959
- Public Library, Sioux City, 1931
- Public Library, Waterloo, 1964
- Stewart Memorial Library, Coe College, Cedar Rapids, 1962
- Cornell College Library, Mt. Vernon, 1945

University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Illinois, 1942  
 State College of Iowa, Cedar Falls, 1939  
 Iowa State Traveling Library, Des Moines, 1940  
 The University Libraries, Iowa City, 1957  
 Wahlert Memorial Library, Loras College Dubuque, 1961  
 McGill University Library, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, 1932  
 Univ. of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1954

University of Missouri Library, Columbia, Missouri, 1959  
 Oklahoma State University Library, Stillwater, Oklahoma, 1963  
 Saint Joseph Museum, St. Joseph, Missouri, 1959  
 University of South Dakota Libraries, Vermillion, S. Dakota, 1958  
 Washington State University Library, Pullman, Washington, 1945  
 Western Illinois University Library, Macomb, Illinois, 1964  
 Biological Abstracts, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1963

## NOTES AND MEMBERSHIP NEWS

As you read your September issue, it will be time to think of the Christmas Census. **Woodward Brown** will compile the censuses as in previous years and will send report forms to those who compiled counts last year. The following points should be kept in mind when planning counts. The report forms will be used by the printer and should be filled out using one of last years censuses printed in the March 1964, **IBL** as a guide. Report forms should be submitted typewritten if at all possible. Be sure the list of species and numbers is placed on a field check-list or a separate sheet in check-list order. Details of unusual observations and other species seen during the census period should also be listed in check-list order. Observers should be listed in alphabetical order with the compiler indicated. A count should not overlap the area covered by another count. Counts should be taken between Dec. 19 and Jan. 3 and forms should be in Mr. Brown's hands by Jan. 15, 1965. Counts must cover at least a six hour period to be accepted, and must include some observation made while on foot. Feeders may be checked, but care should be taken in counting the individuals. Use only the maximum number in sight at one time. Any counts which fail to follow these points will not be printed.

**Jim Grier** of Waterloo spent an interesting summer taking care of an out-post fishing camp in northwestern Ontario near Ear Falls. He banded some interesting birds, including Bald Eagle, Ruffed Grouse and Common Tern. Pigeon Hawks and Hawk Owls were present in the area but he hadn't caught either by mid-July. **Fred Kent** and **President Robert Vane** spent some time in Colorado in early June. They visited with **Dr. Alfred Bailey**, Director of the Denver Museum of Natural History, who will provide the banquet program on the Galapagos at the convention next May 15. Fred is now retired but is still putting in forty hours a week "keeping busy" at the University Photographic Service. **Robert Paulson** of Cedar Falls banded over three hundred nestling Black-crowned Night Herons at a colony northeast of Northwood just into Minnesota. Your editor and **Terrence Ingram**, Editor of **Inland Bird Banding News**, will soon depart for the American Ornithologists Union convention at Lawrence, Kansas. Banders should mark their calendars for Nov. 13-15, the Inland convention at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

Material suitable for **Iowa Bird Life** is always needed and every member should attempt to contribute to the journal. A contribution to **Woodward Brown** for Field Reports or comments on the status of Red-shouldered Hawks in your area would be of value and require little effort. Material sent to the editor for use as an article or general note should be typed, double-spaced and birds mentioned should be in A.O.U. Check-list order. Comments on the material published, both pro and con, are always welcomed. **Iowa Bird Life** can be no better than the material submitted for publication. ed.

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### OFFICERS OF THE IOWA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION

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 Charles Ayres, Ottumwa, Iowa  
 Dean Roosa, Lehigh, Iowa

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The Iowa Ornithologists' Union was organized at Ames, Iowa, February 28, 1923, for the study and protection of native birds and to promote fraternal relations among Iowa bird students.

The central design of the Union's official seal is the Eastern Goldfinch, designated State Bird of Iowa in 1933.

Publications of the Union: Mimeographed letters, 1923-1928; "The Bulletin," 1929-1930; "Iowa Bird Life," beginning 1931.

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**SUBSCRIPTION RATE:** \$3.00 a year. Single copies 75¢ each except where supply is limited to five or fewer copies, \$1.00. Subscriptions to the magazine is included in all paid memberships, of which there are four classes, as follows: Contributing Member, \$10.00 a year; Supporting Member, \$5.00 a year; Regular Member, \$3.00 a year; Junior Member (under 16 years of age), \$1.00 a year.

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**EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICE**  
 2736 E. HIGH STREET  
 DAVENPORT, IOWA